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14 January 1993

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LETTER DATED 13 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey the attached report on the peace talks convened by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, which adjourned yesterday in Geneva.

As the report shows, potentially important progress has been achieved, particularly on the question of constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina. While the talks have been adjourned, the Co-Chairmen intend to continue discussions with the parties in the area in the coming days, while awaiting confirmation of Mr. Karadzic's agreement to the proposed constitutional principles. It is therefore my earnest hope that members of the Security Council will continue to extend their strong support to the Co-Chairmen in their efforts to consolidate and build upon the progress achieved.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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Annex

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

INTRODUCTION

1. In my last report on the talks held between 2 and 4 January 1993 (S/25050), I informed the Security Council that the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee had recessed the talks until Sunday, 10 January, and had urged that there be maximum military and political restraint in the intervening days. I commented that the peace process had taken on a qualitatively new dimension and reiterated my sincere belief that, if the Council decided to adopt a resolution enforcing the ban on non-authorized flights over Bosnia and Herzegovina, it would be helpful if its implementation could take effect after a reasonable period of time.

2. Unfortunately, as the Security Council already knows, on 8 January 1993, the Deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Hakija Turajlic, was killed in Sarajevo while under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). I immediately issued a statement condemning this reprehensible act which, I emphasized, made it all the more necessary for the parties to cooperate in the peace talks and to conclude the agreements placed before them by the Co-Chairmen. I also initiated an investigation of the incident by appointing a Special Commission of Inquiry headed jointly by Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, former Foreign Minister of Pakistan and current Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, and Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Walgren, Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

3. On 9 January, the Co-Chairmen also condemned the killing of Mr. Turajlic which, they added, underlined the need to end the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the same day the Co-Chairmen wrote to Mr. Karadzic expressing their anger at the killing of Mr. Turajlic, which they deplored. They further informed Mr. Karadzic that they expected him to take immediate action to identify those responsible for that heinous crime. They stated that swift and sure action must be taken to detain and bring to trial those involved in the incident. In addition, they asked that he and General Mladic issue unambiguous orders to their forces that that type of conduct would not be condoned. They added that the suffering, death and dislocation in Bosnia and Herzegovina had gone on for too long and that the time had come to end the killing. They emphasized that the peace process must go forward.

I. STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

4. On 8 January, at the 3160th meeting of the Security Council, the President of the Council made a statement (S/25079) declaring that the Council fully supported the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia aimed at achieving an overall political settlement of the crisis through a complete cessation of hostilities and the establishment of a constitutional framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this connection, the Council reaffirmed the need to respect fully the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council fully endorsed the view of the Secretary-General described in his report (S/25050) that it was the duty of all the parties involved in the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, despite the recent provocation, to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen in bringing the conflict to an end swiftly. The Council appealed to all the parties involved to cooperate to the fullest with the peace efforts and warned any party that would oppose an overall political settlement about the consequences of such an attitude. It stated that lack of cooperation and non-compliance with its relevant resolutions would compel it to review the situation in an urgent and most serious manner and to consider further necessary measures.

II. RESUMPTION OF THE PEACE TALKS

A. First plenary meeting

5. At the resumption of the talks, on 10 January 1993, the Co-Chairmen began by sharing their profound sorrow at the heinous killing of Mr. Turajlic on 8 January, and condemned that outrageous action. They equally condemned the brutal killing on 7 January of Minister Josip Gogala, who headed the Internal Revenue Service of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They then noted that, at the adjournment of the peace talks on 4 January, they had placed before the delegations a comprehensive package which, they believed, represented a fair, just and lasting peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The package consisted of a draft agreement relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina which dealt with the delimitation of provinces, a constitutional framework and humanitarian issues; and a draft agreement for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina which dealt with observance and monitoring of the cessation of hostilities (see S/25050, annexes V and VI). They reminded the delegations that, in presenting the package, they had explained that its two agreements were inextricably linked and had indicated that, if all three parties proposed mutually agreed changes, the changes would be incorporated. They noted that Mr. Boban had accepted and signed the two agreements. President Izerbegovic had accepted the constitutional principles and the agreement dealing with observance of a cessation of hostilities. He had not accepted, however, certain of the proposed provincial boundaries. Mr. Karadzic, they further noted, had deferred expressing his views with respect to both of the documents until the resumption of the peace talks. The Co-Chairmen reiterated that a historic responsibility rested upon all those present. They emphasized that peace depended on them and expressed the hope that they would discharge that high

responsibility to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and agree with the two peace agreements that had been placed before them.

6. Following the introductory statement by the Co-Chairmen, Mr. Boban reaffirmed his delegation's acceptance of the two agreements, which he had already signed. Mr. Silajdzic stated that his delegation formally accepted the constitutional principles proposed by the Co-Chairmen (see appendix I). Mr. Karadzic stated that the two agreements were acceptable as a basis for discussion, but that further talks were necessary to settle details with regard to the constitutional principles and the proposed delimitation of provinces. With regard to the former, he tabled a document containing eight suggested principles (see appendix II).

7. Following the statement of Mr. Karadzic, the Co-Chairmen invited the other delegations to make comments. Mr. Boban appealed to the other delegations to accept and sign the package, as his delegation had done. Mr. Silajdzic sought clarification as to whether the Bosnian Serb delegation was accepting or was rejecting the Co-Chairmen's constitutional principles. The Co-Chairmen replied that Mr. Karadzic had raised issues for discussion with regard to those principles.

8. The Co-Chairmen then proceeded to examine the 10 constitutional principles seriatim, comparing the text of those they had proposed with those submitted by Mr. Karadzic and seeking clarifications from him about the meaning of his suggestions. During the ensuing discussion, the Co-Chairmen reaffirmed the importance of the concept of "three constituent peoples" and also made extensive references to other elements of the annex to the constitutional principles which had been circulated on 4 January ("Proposed constitutional structure for Bosnia and Herzegovina").

9. With regard to principle No. 1, the Co-Chairmen commented that they did not see any real difference between what they had proposed and what Mr. Karadzic had offered. The differences appeared to be mainly semantic. Both Co-Chairmen and Mr. Ahtisaari made it clear, however, that the concept of a "State within a State" would not be permitted under principle No. 1. In response to a comment by Mr. Silajdzic, the Co-Chairmen reaffirmed that Bosnia and Herzegovina was to remain an independent, sovereign State within its internationally recognized boundaries.

10. With regard to principle No. 2, which was omitted from Mr. Karadzic's list, Mr. Ahtisaari explained that it was not intended to restrict the role of the provinces on matters within their competence. In this regard, he read the following statement which, he stated, would form part of the records of the Conference explaining principle No. 2:

> "Only Bosnia and Herzegovina is to have international legal personality. Provinces cannot conclude formal international treaties. They would, however, be allowed to enter into administrative arrangements with each other or with foreign States, as long as the subject of the agreement was one within the exclusive competence of the province

concerned and did not infringe on the rights of any other province or of the central Government. Thus, agreements could be concluded in relation to education, cultural institutions and programmes, radio and television, licensing of professions and trades, natural resources use, health care, provincial communications, and energy production, etc. Should any question arise between one or more of the provinces wishing to conclude arrangements with each other or with a foreign entity, and the central Government or certain other provinces, as to the legality of such an arrangement, the question could be decided by the Constitutional Court at the request of any of the provinces or of the central Government."

11. With regard to principles Nos. 3 to 9, the Co-Chairmen noted that the views expressed by Mr. Karadzic related more to issues of detail than of substance. In this regard they explained that, once the constitutional principles had been accepted, a Working Group would be established to draft the Constitution proper. In the Working Group, the three sides, meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Ahtisaari and operating by consensus, would formulate the precise text of the Constitution. Therefore, nothing would be imposed upon any delegation, which would be given every opportunity to express its views, to make proposals, to comment on proposals and to work out arrangements acceptable to all delegations. The Co-Chairmen further explained that, in the event of difficulties being encountered in reaching agreement on the details of the new Constitution, these would be referred to them and they would then use their good offices to help to resolve such difficulties.

12. With regard to principle No. 10 proposed by the Co-Chairmen but omitted from Mr. Karadzic's list, they explained that it was introduced for the benefit of all three sides participating in the discussion. The Co-Chairmen then reviewed in detail the international monitoring and control arrangements envisaged with regard to the following matters:

(a) Interprovincial throughways;

(b) The Constitutional Court;

(c) The progressive demilitarization of the country;

(d) The non-discriminatory composition of the police;

(e) The International Commission of Human Rights for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(f) The Ombudsmen;

(g) The Human Rights Court.

13. The Co-Chairmen specifically explained that, with regard to the composition of bodies dealing with constitutional issues, human rights or international guarantees, details of the composition and procedures of those bodies would be worked out in the actual drafting of the Constitution.

B. Second plenary meeting

14. At the second plenary meeting, on 12 January, the Co-Chairmen welcomed President Milosevic (Serbia) and President Bulatovic (Montenegro) to the peace talks. They noted that, on 10 January, they had listened to comments on the agreements placed before the sides and had provided clarifications on the constitutional principles. Those clarifications had been reflected in the minutes of the plenary meeting, which had been circulated and formed part of the record of the Conference.

15. They further noted that, since the last plenary session, they had carried out extensive consultations. In the light of those consultations, they had combined the first and fourth principles into one, while retaining the identical wording. The 10 principles had accordingly become 9. The new version was before the delegations (see appendix III).

16. Mr. Karadzic stated that his delegation had held extensive consultations on the documents proposed by the Co-Chairmen. It had suggested some changes to those documents which had not been incorporated. It therefore repeated the following suggestions:

(a) The insertion of a preambular reference in the draft agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina reaffirming the 1966 International Covenants on Human Rights;

(b) The agreement to be signed should indicate that the map proposed by the Co-Chairmen was a basis for discussion;

(c) The following provision contained in working paper ICFY/4 circulated by the Co-Chairmen on 2 January 1993 should be reinstated in the constitutional principles:

> "The constitution shall recognize the three major 'ethnic' groups as the constituent units of the State, as well as a group of 'others'."

If those three points were accommodated, his delegation would accept the documents proposed by the Co-Chairmen.

17. The Co-Chairmen stated that the preambular reference to the International Covenants could be considered when the documents were prepared for signature. If there was agreement on the principles, then the discussion would proceed with regard to the map, until an accord was reached on it, so that the second change proposed by Mr. Karadzic would not be necessary.

18. Mr. Karadzic reiterated that the matter was of the greatest importance. If there was no compromise on the proposals his delegation had made, it could not accept the constitutional principles and would have to refer the matter to its Assembly and possibly to a referendum.

19. President Cosic stated that, in view of the fact that the constitutional principles guaranteed equal rights for all peoples, and taking into account that the Constitution itself would be worked out through consensus, the constitutional principles were acceptable to his delegation. He appealed for continued efforts to be made in the search for peace. President Milosevic stated that he shared the views of President Cosic and that the constitutional principles proposed by the Co-Chairmen were acceptable to him.

20. Mr. Silajdzic stated that, even as the peace talks were going on, Sarajevo had been shelled and people were dying. People were also dying from hunger and cold. He stated that the most urgent issue was to place all heavy weapons under United Nations control. The Co-Chairmen pointed out that the issue of heavy weapons had been already addressed in the documents proposed by them and that there seemed to have been a general understanding on dealing with such weapons as part of the package.

21. Mr. Boban requested that the floor be given to Prime Minister Akmadzic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He warmly welcomed the peace efforts of the Co-Chairmen and expressed appreciation for their statements of condolences at the heinous murder of Mr. Turajlic and Mr. Gogala. After stating that there was no consensus on the composition of the delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which could be decided only by the people of the country, he reiterated that the Bosnian Croat delegation accepted the documents proposed by the Co-Chairmen. He appealed for efforts to continue to bring the parties closer together.

22. President Tudjman expressed his surprise at the fact that, after all the efforts made, agreement had not been reached on the constitutional principles. He noted that that could mean not only continuation of the war, but also its expansion. He referred to an agreement he had proposed between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and he urged the Co-Chairmen to use their good offices to help to achieve normalization of relations between the two countries.

23. At the invitation of the Co-Chairmen, the Chairperson of the Humanitarian Issues Working Group, Mrs. Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, made an appeal to the delegations present for their cooperation on humanitarian activities in the former Yugoslavia, especially in Sarajevo. She particularly stressed the importance of free and unhindered access to people in need of humanitarian assistance; safe passage for humanitarian convoys; and safety and respect for all humanitarian relief staff.

24. Following these statements, the Co-Chairmen then adjourned the meeting. They stated that they would have bilateral talks with the delegations. They requested that all delegations be available for consultations upon short notice. If the Co-Chairmen felt that there was reason to convene another plenary meeting, they would do so. They again strongly appealed for military and political restraint. They noted in that regard that the three sides in Bosnia and Herzegovina had agreed on 10 November 1992 to a cessation of hostilities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and had reconfirmed that agreement on 13 December.

25. Several hours after the conclusion of the plenary session, Mr. Karadzic issued a statement that he had decided to agree with the proposed constitutional principles provided that his "assembly" confirmed that agreement within seven days.

Appendix I

Constitutional principles for Bosnia and Herzegovina proposed by the Co-Chairmen on 2 January 1993

(1) Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be a decentralized State, with most governmental functions carried out by its provinces.

(2) The provinces shall not have any international legal personality and may not enter into agreements with foreign States or with international organizations.

(3) Full freedom of movement shall be allowed throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be ensured in part by the maintenance of internationally controlled throughways.

(4) The Constitution shall recognize three "constituent peoples", as well as a group of "others".

(5) All matters of vital concern to any of the constituent peoples shall be regulated in the Constitution, which as to these points may be amended only by consensus of these constituent peoples; ordinary governmental business is not to be veto-able by any group.

(6) The provinces and the central Government shall have democratically elected legislatures and democratically chosen chief executives and an independent judiciary. The presidency shall be composed of three elected representatives each of the three constituent peoples. The initial elections are to be United Nations/European Community/Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe supervised.

(7) A Constitutional Court, with a member from each group and a majority of non-Bosnian members initially appointed by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, shall resolve disputes between the central Government and any province, and among organs of the former.

(8) Bosnia and Herzegovina is to be progressively demilitarized under United Nations/European Community supervision.

(9) The highest level of internationally recognized human rights shall be provided for in the Constitution, which shall also provide for the ensurance of implementation through both domestic and international mechanisms.

(10) A number of international monitoring or control devices shall be provided for in the Constitution, to remain in place at least until the three constituent peoples by consensus agree to dispense with them.

Appendix II

Constitutional principles for Bosnia and Herzegovina proposed by the Bosnian Serb delegation of 10 January 1993

(1) Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be a composite State, with most of the State functions carried out by its provinces.

(2) Full freedom of movement shall be allowed throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be ensured in part by the maintenance of internationally controlled throughways.

(3) The Constitution shall recognize three constituent peoples as its three constituent units, as well as a group of others.

(4) All matters of vital concern to any of the constituent peoples shall be regulated in the constitutional agreement, which would be adopted by consensus of these constituent peoples; ordinary government business is not to be veto-able by any group.

(5) The provinces and the central Government shall have democratically elected legislatures and democratically chosen chief executives and an independent judiciary. Central authorities shall be composed on a parity basis with a consensual or highly qualified majority in the decision-making process. The presidency shall be composed of three elected representatives each of the three constituent peoples. The initial elections are to be United Nations/European Community/Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe supervised.

(6) A Constitutional Court, with a member from each constituent people, shall resolve disputes between the central Government and any province, and among organs of the former. A number of foreign experts may be nominated to the Constitutional Court at the proposal of each constituent people on an equal basis.

(7) Bosnia and Herzegovina is to be progressively demilitarized under United Nations/European Community supervision.

(8) The highest level of internationally recognized human rights shall be provided for in the Constitution, which shall also provide for the ensurance of implementation through both domestic and international mechanisms.

Appendix III

Consolidated constitutional principles for Bosnia and Herzegovina proposed by the Co-Chairmen

(1) Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be a decentralized State, the Constitution shall recognize three constituent peoples, as well as a group of others, with most governmental functions carried out by its provinces.

(2) The provinces shall not have any international legal personality and may not enter into agreements with foreign States or with international organizations.

(3) Full freedom of movement shall be allowed throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be ensured in part by the maintenance of internationally controlled throughways.

(4) All matters of vital concern to any of the constituent peoples shall be regulated in the Constitution, which as to these points may be amended only by consensus of these constituent peoples; ordinary governmental business is not to be veto-able by any group.

(5) The provinces and the central Government shall have democratically elected legislatures and democratically chosen chi f executives and an independent judiciary. The presidency shall be composed of three elected representatives each of the three constituent peoples. The initial elections are to be United Nations/European Community/Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe supervised.

(6) A Constitutional Court, with a member from each group and a majority of non-Bosnian members initially appointed by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, shall resolve disputes between the central Government and any province, and among organs of the former.

(7) Bosnia and Herzegovina is to be progressively demilitarized under United Nations/European Community supervision.

(8) The highest level of internationally recognized human rights shall be provided for in the Constitution, which shall also provide for the ensurance of implementation through both domestic and international mechanisms.

(9) A number of international monitoring or control devices shall be provided for in the Constitution, to remain in place at least until the three constituent peoples by consensus agree to dispense with them.

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13 January 1993

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LETTER DATED 11 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 5 July 1992, at 1710 hours, one Iraqi soldier was seen conducting observation at the geographical coordinates of 347-736 on the map of Nahr-Anbar and Ein-Khosh, south-west of border pillar 22/2.

2. On 6 July 1992, 31 Iraqi vehicles were seen trafficking at the geographical coordinates of 96-52 and 98-51 on the map of Marivan, in no man's land, north of border pillars 94/6 and 95.

3. On 7 July 1992, nine Iraqi vehicles were seen trafficking at the geographical coordinates of 98-51 and 96-52 on the map of Marivan in no man's land, north of border pillars 94/6 and 95.

4. On 8 July 1992, 30 Iraqi vehicles were seen trafficking at the geographical coordinates of 98-51 on the map of Marivan in no man's land, north of border pillar 95.

5. On 9 July 1992, one Iraqi patrol vehicle disembarked four soldiers at the geographical coordinates of 353-435 on the map of Kuh-tunnel, south of border pillar 25/11, and then moved towards the west.

6. On 11 July 1992, 27 Iraqi vehicles were observed trafficking at the geographical coordinates of 98-51 and 96-53 on the map of Marivan, north of border pillars 94/6 and 95.

7. On 11 July 1992, at 1150 hours, Iraqi forces deployed a Grinov machine-gun at the geographical coordinates of 64-27 on the map of Kani-sheikh in no man's land, south of border pillars 39/4 and 39/5.

8. On 11 July 1992, at 2030 hours, two Iraqi forces were seen surveying the area at the geographical coordinates of 58-38 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, south of border pillar 40/5.

9. On 12 July 1992, 15 fully-equipped Iraqi forces were seen conducting training at the geographical coordinates of 010-924 on the map of Meymeh River, south of border pillar 24/2.

10. On 12 July 1992, an Iraqi patrol vehicle entered the sentry post of Alshoeyb at the geographical coordinates of 703-205 on the map of Chazabeh in no man's land, north of border pillar 15 and south of border pillar 16. The vehicle returned after its passengers were briefed.

11. On 15 July 1992, at 0110 hours, four Iraqi vehicles, with their lights on, were seen moving southward from Al-tahrir sentry post at the geographical coordinates of 565-415 on the map of Hur-al-Hoveizeh in no man's land, north of border pillar 21/5.

12. On 15 July 1992, one Iraqi soldier fired bullets with a light weapon at the geographical coordinates of 28-78 on the map of Nahre-anbar, west of border pillar 22/29.

13. On 15 July 1992, 24 Iraqi vehicles were seen trafficking at the geographical coordinates of 98-51 and 96-53 on the map of Marivan in no man's land, north of border pillars 95 and 94/6.

14. On 16 July 1992, 21 Iraqi vehicles were seen trafficking at the geographical coordinates of 98-51 on the map of Marivan in no man's land, north of border pillar 95.

15. On 17 July 1992, 32 Iraqi vehicles were seen trafficking at the geographical coordinates of 98-51 and 96-53 on the map of Marivan in no man's land, near border pillars 95 and 94/6.

16. On 17 July 1992, at 1000 and 1920 hours, an Iraqi soldier was seen conducting observation at the geographical coordinates of 30-81 and 344-755 on the map of Nahre-Anbar and Ein-Khosh in no man's land, west of border pillars 22/30 and 22/23.

17. On 17 July 1992, at 1055-1200 hours, 20 Iraqi forces were observed installing barbed wires and planting mines at the geographical coordinates of 559-400 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, south-west of border pillars 41 and 42.

18. On 17 July 1992, at 1105 hours, 13 Iraqi forces were observed being replaced and transferred at the geographical coordinates of 59-33 and 58-31 on the map of Kani-Sheikh in no man's land, south and west of border pillars 40/1 and 39/7.

19. On 18 July 1992, 30 Iraqi vehicles were seen trafficking at the geographical coordinates of 96-53 and 98-51 on the map of Marivan in no man's land, around border pillars 94/6 and 95.

20. On 18 July 1992, at 0800-1200 hours, passengers of an Iraqi patrol vehicle were seen surveying at the geographical coordinates of 58-39 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, west of border pillar 40/5.

21. On 19 July 1992, 34 Iraqi vehicles were observed trafficking at the geographical coordinates of 98-51 and 96-53 on the map of Marivan in no man's land, around border pillars 95 and 94/6.

22. On 20 July 1992, at 0900 hours, seven Iraqi forces were observed constructing an observation post at the geographical coordinates of 581-385 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, south of border pillar 40/5.

23. On 20 July 1992, at 0915 hours, three passengers of an Iraqi patrol vehicle were observed surveying at the geographical coordinates of 703-219 on the map of Chazabeh in no man's land, south of border pillar 16.

24. On 20 July 1992, at 0950 hours, Iraqi forces were seen planting mines at the geographical coordinates of 535-448 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, north-west of border pillar 44/2.

25. On 20 July 1992, at 1100 hours, 10 Iraqi forces were seen constructing an observation post at the geographical coordinates of 576-391 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, around border pillar 40/5.

26. On 21 July 1992, 22 Iraqi civilian vehicles were observed trafficking at the geographical coordinates of 98-51 and 96-53 on the map of Marivan in no man's land, around border pillars 95 and 94/6.

27. On 21 July 1992, Iraqi forces stationed at the geographical coordinates of 645-276 on the map of Kani-Sheikh in no man's land, border pillar 39/4, fired Grinov shells into air.

28. On 22 July 1992, 30 Iraqi vehicles were observed trafficking at the geographical coordinates of 98-51 and 96-53 on the map of Marivan in no man's land, around border pillars 95 and 94/6.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Forty-eighth session
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 13 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.,
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a message from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, H.E. Mr. Dobrica Cosić (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter from the President of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

In his letter of 26 December 1992, the Yugoslav Army Chief of Staff advised the UNPROFOR Commander of massive violations of the no-fly zone in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina by Croatia and of a number of abuses of Cazin Airport for purposes of delivering weaponry and equipment to the Muslim forces.

However, with reference to your reports to the Security Council of 29 December 1992 and 4 January 1993, I have noted with regret further and increasing abuses of Cazin Airport. Of the 25 unauthorized flights carried out from 23 December 1992 to 3 January 1993 that you reported to the Security Council, 17 flights were to or from Cazin Airport, of which 7 from or to Pleso Airport, 5 from or to Pula Airport, while as to the remaining 5 flights there is no information available related to their take-off and landing points. It was noted on a number of occasions that the aircraft violating the ban had been camouflaged and carried no prescribed markings.

In the light of the importance attached by the United Nations and yourself to the observance of the no-fly zone in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the worrisome implications of its possible abuse to serve as a pretext for the use of force with unforeseeable consequences, I should like to assure you that the competent authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and I personally are devoting our utmost attention to this matter. In this regard, I wish to highlight the following facts:

1. Since the imposition of the no-fly zone and the deployment of United Nations observers at airports in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, not a single Yugoslav Army aircraft has violated the ban. All allegations to that effect have been refuted by documentary evidence. I wish to reassure you that we shall continue to observe the ban strictly and seek to clarify all possible cases under suspicion by working closely with the competent United Nations authorities.

2. In our communications with General Nambiar as well as in the present letter to you we have referred solely to the facts contained in your reports to the Security Council as established by the United Nations observers on the ground. We intend to follow the same practice in the future as well. We have no intention of making any false accusations nor of giving this problem dimensions it does not have. Truth is our sole concern.

3. At the same time, the Croatian side has been violating the no-fly zone unhindered as if aiming to trigger the use of force against the Serb people.

4. The Muslim side, consistent with its overall position held ever since the outbreak of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina - which it is the most responsible for - has made, through its representative to the United Nations,

false accusations against the Republic of Srpska and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding the alleged violations of the no-fly zone. The Permanent Muslim Representative to the United Nations set out in his letter of 29 December 1992, among other untruths, that the Serb and Montenegrin forces had carried out 24 military flights from 23 to 27 December in the area of Srebřenica alone although the competent United Nations authorities had not traced a single flight in that area.

You share my view, I trust, that at this crucial juncture it is most important to do our utmost to familiarize the United Nations Security Council, the international public and all the concerned international leaders with the actual scope of the problem on our hands and the share of responsibility borne by each of the parties involved, and that it is essential in view of the above to preclude misinformation and unsubstantiated allegations. Could you therefore kindly pass the present letter on to the United Nations Security Council as an official document.

Dobrica COSIĆ
President

UNITED
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S/25103
13 January 1993
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LETTER DATED 12 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of January 1993, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of resolution 5269 of 12 January 1993, which was adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session held on 11 and 12 January 1993 at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, concerning the expulsion by Israel of Palestinian citizens from the occupied Palestinian territory to Lebanese territory occupied by Israel.

I should be grateful if you would bring the resolution and the requests that it addresses to the Council to the attention of its members and if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ibrahim A. OMAR
Deputy Permanent Representative

Annex

Resolution 5269, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States meeting in extraordinary session at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 11 and 12 January 1993

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting in extraordinary session at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 11 and 12 January 1993,

Having considered the note of the Permanent Mission of the State of Palestine to the League (No. 1/17-1403 of 26 December 1992), the note of the Permanent Mission of the Lebanese Republic to the League (No. 93/17 J of 11 January 1993) concerning the deportation by Israel of Palestinian citizens from the occupied Palestinian territory to Lebanese territory occupied by Israel, the note of the General Secretariat on the same subject, and Security Council resolution 799 (1992) of 18 December 1992,

Noting Israel's continued intransigence in its refusal to implement the Security Council resolution requiring the immediate return of the Palestinian deportees to their territory and their homes,

Decides:

1. To condemn Israel strongly for its crime of deporting more than 400 Palestinians from the occupied territory in violation of the customary norms of international law and in particular the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;

2. To warn of the grave dangers arising from this violation and from the policy of banishment and collective expulsion being pursued by Israel whether for security and stability in the region or for the ongoing peace process;

3. To condemn Israel for its violation of the sovereignty of the Lebanese Republic by deporting Palestinian citizens to occupied Lebanese territory, and to support and endorse the decisions of the Lebanese Government in this regard;

4. To urge the Security Council to take adequate measures to compel Israel immediately to implement resolution 799 (1992), including the invocation of the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. To urge the United Nations to devise an appropriate mechanism to enforce the implementation of the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention, in particular by the establishment of an international force to provide protection to the citizens of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

6. To call upon the Security Council speedily to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the necessary relief for the Palestinian deportees by way of the occupied Palestinian territory;

7. To request the Secretary-General of the League to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Council;

8. To consider the session of the Council as open-ended, and to authorize the Chairman of the session and the Secretary-General of the League to summon the Council to convene in order to consider any important developments relating to this matter.

Resolution 5269 (12 January 1993)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25104
14 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MEXICO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General, and, in connection with his note dated 26 October 1992, in which he refers to resolution 778 (1992), paragraph 4, the Mexican Government has the honour to transmit to him the following communication:

"There are no funds invested in Mexico by the Government of Iraq, or its State bodies, corporations or agencies that represent the proceeds of sale of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, as referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 778 (1992), adopted by the Security Council on 2 October 1992.

"Moreover, there are no petroleum or petroleum products in Mexico owned by the Government of Iraq, or its State bodies, corporations or agencies."

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25105
14 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 13 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a communiqué from the Government of the Republic of Senegal concerning the withdrawal of Senegalese troops from Liberia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mame Balla SY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Communiqué from the Government of the Republic of Senegal on the withdrawal of Senegalese troops from Liberia

"True to its commitment always to strive for the promotion and defence of peace and security wherever they are under threat, Senegal sought active involvement together with other States members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in seeking a just and durable peace in Liberia.

"It did so in the conviction that such a peace would be achieved by a settlement negotiated by all the parties to the conflict that for three years has been tearing this fraternal country apart.

"It was in this context and at the explicit request of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) that our country sent troops to participate, in a spirit of strict neutrality, in the mission of the ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG).

"It was in the same spirit that it participated actively in all the meetings held to advance the cause of peace in Liberia.

"Despite numerous obstacles to a political settlement constantly created by one of the parties to this conflict - in the event, Charles Taylor's NPFL - and despite the loss of 14 of its soldiers, fallen on the field of honour in the service of peace, Senegal nevertheless continued to make considerable sacrifices in order to assist the fraternal people of Liberia to restore peace and national concord.

"In parallel with the presence of its soldiers on the spot, Senegal made active endeavours at the diplomatic level in concert with the other members of ECOWAS for the effective involvement of the United Nations in the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict in Liberia.

"The results of this activity included the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992 by which the Secretary-General of the United Nations was requested to dispatch a Special Representative to Liberia, thereby expressing the willingness of the United Nations to participate actively in the search for a peaceful solution to the Liberian crisis.

"Given this new situation and in light of internal dictates, the Government has decided to withdraw the Senegalese contingent of ECOMOG, which has accomplished the mission entrusted to it most effectively. As before, it remains intent on striving for a just and durable political solution to the crisis being endured by the fraternal people of Liberia, in accordance with the Yamoussoukro IV Accord as reaffirmed at Geneva."

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/867
S/25106
14 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 22 and 97 (c)
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 13 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to address you in order to transmit to you herewith a copy of press release No. 1/93 of 8 January 1993, issued by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States (see annex).

The press release in question serves to illustrate in particular the conditions prevailing in Haiti and the urgent need facing the international community to join efforts to restore democracy in that country and ensure full observance of the human rights of its population.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 22 and 97 (c), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Diego ARRIA
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Press release No. 1/93 of 8 January 1993 issued by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States

For more than three months, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) has repeatedly requested the consent of the de facto Government of Haiti in order to visit that country and be able to verify in situ the numerous reports that have been received of human rights violations attributed to repressive actions by the armed forces, the police and auxiliary civilian groups operating under their orders. IACHR informed the Government of its intention to make two visits: an initial fact-finding visit, which was to be carried out from 13 to 15 December 1992 and a visit in loco, which was to be made from 11 to 15 January 1993. The de facto Government has still not given the necessary consent. On the contrary, on 8 December, the Commission received a communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Haiti informing it that the date for carrying out the visits would be communicated in the next few days; however, it was not until a month later that the de facto authorities replied that "the visit by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights does not seem necessary to the Haitian Government".

Reports submitted by the victims themselves and information from reliable sources indicate that numerous persons have been summarily executed, illegally arrested, maltreated and tortured by members of the armed forces and the police. In most cases, the victims have been supporters of deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and other cases involve people that are merely suspected of supporting him. Demonstrations and meetings have been violently suppressed; and journalists have not been permitted to make the facts known. Many of the victims of such violations are leaders or members of people's and human rights organizations, students, journalists, shopkeepers, farmers and members of the Catholic Church.

In rural areas, the repression and violence have been aggravated by the reappearance of the "Section Chiefs", who operate with the acquiescence of the military and in complete impunity. Both in the country's capital as well as in the provinces, the population is the victim of corruption on the part of the de facto authorities as well as extortion carried out against civilians by the military, who require them to pay sums of money in order to avoid being arrested or maltreated or simply to improve the conditions in which they live in the detention centres and sometimes even to obtain their freedom.

The climate of fear and insecurity in the country has caused a situation in which a large part of the population, particularly those who support the return of President Aristide, is seeking refuge in the interior of the country, thus being forced to abandon their homes and go into permanent hiding. This situation has also forced a large number of Haitians to flee the country in unsafe vessels in order to request asylum in the United States.

The practice of "preventive repression" carried out against the civilian population and the deterioration of the political situation have caused continued violations of individual guarantees, such as the right to life, physical safety, individual freedom, freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of assembly and association; all these guarantees are protected by the American Convention on Human Rights, to which the Republic of Haiti is a State party.

The Commission should point out that, regardless of the political situation in a State party, the American Convention on Human Rights continues to be in force. Accordingly, the Commission stresses that those exercising power in a State, albeit de facto power, are obliged to respect the individual human rights recognized by the American Convention on Human Rights.

The Special Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs adopted on 13 December 1992 a resolution entitled "Restoration of democracy in Haiti" (MRE/RES.4/92), which decided to "mandate the Chairman of the Special Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to cooperate in implementing the measures taken by the Chairman of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, taking into account the grave and persistent violations of human rights in Haiti and, in view of the refusal by the current, de facto authorities, in order to enable the Commission to carry out a visit in loco as soon as possible".

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights remains firmly determined to go to Haiti in order to investigate in the field the grave violations reported and, in view of the refusal by the de facto Government to cooperate with the Commission, reiterates its appeal to all non-governmental human rights organizations, particularly those operating in Haiti, as well as the victims and their relatives and, in general, all those who, because of the political crisis, have suffered any violations of their individual guarantees, to transmit their reports to IACHR.

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights calls upon the de facto Government and, particularly, the armed forces to halt their systematic violations of human rights, of which the Haitian population is the victim.

Washington, D.C., 8 January 1993

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25107
15 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 14 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraqi airspace by United States aircraft for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation continued over the period 5-12 January 1993.

5-6 January 1993

(a) Northern region: 28 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 61 sorties, flown by F-4, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Khidr, Salman and Jalibah.

6-7 January 1993

(a) Northern region: 10 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 8,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 72 sorties, flown by F-4, F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 8,000 to 9,500 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah and Qurnah.

7-8 January 1993

(a) Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 8,000 to 9,500 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 33 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Jalibah, Busayyah, Artawi, Salman, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Basra and Khidr.

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8-9 January 1993

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Rawanduz, Irbil and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 84 sorties, flown by F-4, F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Salman, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Khidr, Qal'at Salih and Jalibah.

9-10 January 1993

(a) Northern region: 42 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 107 sorties, flown by TR-1, F-4, F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 20,000 metres, centred over Samawah, Basra, Busayyah, Salman, Qal'at Sakr, Shatrah and Amarah.

At 1140 hours on 10 January 1993, a United States TR-1 aircraft began hostile reconnaissance of the southern region from an altitude of 20,000 metres, leaving Iraqi airspace at 1405 hours.

11-12 January 1993

(a) Northern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 58 sorties, flown by F-4, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,500 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Salman, Artawi, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah and Basra.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25108
15 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 14 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, SPAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the English, French and Spanish texts of the Declaration on the former Yugoslavia, adopted by the European Community and its member States on the occasion of the ministerial meeting held in Paris on 13 January 1993.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Juan A. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
Permanent Representative of Spain

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY, KCMG
Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom

Annex

[Original: English/French/
Spanish]

Declaration on the former Yugoslavia

(Paris, 13 January 1993)

The European Community and its member States met in Paris on 13 January 1993 to discuss the present state of the negotiations in Geneva under the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia. They heard a report on this matter from Lord Owen.

The Ministers expressed their firm support for the efforts of the Conference and the two Co-Chairmen. The proposals for a political solution to the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina tabled in Geneva represent the only possibility for a peaceful outcome.

The Ministers expressed their unequivocal demand that the Bosnian Serbs accept the proposed constitutional framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the document on military arrangements without any conditions whatsoever within the next six days.

If this will not be the case, the European Community and its member States will ask the Security Council to consider measures needed to be taken accordingly. Time is running out and no more delaying tactics will be tolerated.

While the negotiating process gives some hope for positive progress, the military actions and aggressions by the Bosnian Serbs continue to inflict immense human suffering on the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, most notably its Muslim inhabitants.

The Ministers stressed the need for an international criminal court and expressed their readiness to support this issue at the United Nations.

The European Community and its member States will ask the Security Council to complete its consideration on enforcement of Security Council resolution 781 (1992) (no-fly zone).

The European Community and its member States consider it of the utmost importance to implement strictly the agreed sanctions towards Serbia and Montenegro. The leaders of those Republics must use all their undoubted influence on the leaders of the Bosnian Serbs to make them understand that by their present acts of violence and unspeakable brutality towards the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina they are dooming themselves and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to total international isolation with the gravest consequences for a very long time to come.

The European Community and its member States will remain actively seized of the matter. Preparatory work on further measures leading to total isolation will start immediately and Ministers will reconvene if the present hope for a negotiated settlement in Geneva is not fulfilled.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25109
15 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 14 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement by His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, as the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on the situation in Angola.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mame Balla SY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Statement by H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on the situation in Angola

Over the past few days the situation in Angola has seriously deteriorated, which greatly concerns and deeply perturbs the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Contrary to our expectations, neither the numerous initiatives taken by OAU to bring the conflict to an end, nor the initiatives taken by the United Nations and a number of Governments, have led to the establishment of a climate of confidence to promote national reconciliation following the presidential and legislative elections that took place on 29 and 30 September 1992.

Entirely to the contrary, and to our great regret, the confrontations are intensifying and spreading throughout the country, thus sowing the seeds of a new civil war, which would be a tragedy not only for Angola and the southern subregion of Africa but also for the whole of Africa.

In view of this particularly perturbing situation, I should like, as current Chairman of OAU, to make a solemn and urgent appeal to the Angolan political leaders to put an immediate end to the hostilities and to enter into a frank and genuine dialogue based both on fulfilment of their commitments under the Bicesse Accords and on respect for the choice made by the Angolan electorate in the elections in September 1992.

OAU, which has in recent months spared no effort to help to restore peace in Angola, is more willing than ever to work to promote dialogue with a view to bringing about national reconciliation. It is willing to take appropriate action in cooperation with the United Nations and all those of good will who, around the world, are willing to contribute to the continuation of the concerted action already initiated with a view to putting an end to the violence and restoring peace and national harmony in Angola.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25110
15 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to attach the text of a press statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha (issued on 29 December 1992), in response to the Report of the Secretary-General on the Question of South Africa (S/25004 of 22 December 1992).

I should be grateful if the present letter and annexure could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. R. W. STEWARD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha on the United Nations Secretary-General's report to the Security Council concerning South Africa on 29 December 1992

The Minister of Foreign Affairs takes note of the Secretary-General's Report on the question of South Africa as submitted to the Security Council on 23 December 1992 and the observations contained in it.

The South African Government welcomes the Report's guarded optimism. This is also the feeling of the Government at it enters the New Year. The Secretary-General's call on all political leaders to actively discourage violence on the part of their supporters and to take part in the planned meeting of the signatories to the National Peace Accord is important. The South African Government undertakes to carry out its share of this responsibility, and as its record shows, has done everything which could reasonably be expected of it to curb the violence. Recent events prove that the Government continues to be committed to this objective. The South African Government likewise notes the Secretary-General's support for the principle of inclusiveness for achieving the transition to democratic rule through free elections and new constitutional arrangements. This is also the position of the Government. I am pleased that the Secretary-General has given due recognition to the work of the Goldstone Commission. It is important that all parties cooperate fully with the Commission. The question of illegal weaponry that is smuggled into South Africa from neighbouring States remains a matter of grave concern. The South African Government urges Governments to take note of the reference in the Report that Judge Goldstone would welcome assistance from the international community, and the United Nations in particular, in order to secure the cooperation of Governments which serve as hosts to training camps and bases for armed formations operating in South Africa.

As regards the Secretary-General's comments on the status of Battalions 31, 32 and "Koevoet", the question of hostels and the question of dangerous weapons, it would seem that the Secretary-General is not yet fully aware of all relative aspects which make these problems difficult to resolve overnight. The South African Government is prepared to elucidate these matters further with representatives of the Secretary-General.

The South African Government notes the concern expressed by the Secretary-General over violence and intimidation directed against women, and trusts that all such violations will also be brought to the attention of the Goldstone Commission. The Government shares the aspirations of the Secretary-General concerning democratic parity for women in South Africa, and already signalled its intentions in this regard when the State President announced on 17 August 1992 that the Government had decided to sign three major international conventions relating to women and women's rights, and to accede to one other. Included amongst them is the Convention on the Political Rights of Women.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25111
16 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of note No. 10/4/2/92107 dated 16 January 1993 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, accompanied by an unofficial English translation. This note is a reply to the letter dated 15 January 1993 from Mr. Pierce Cordan, Deputy Executive Chairman of the Special Commission.

I should be grateful if you could bring this note to the attention of the members of the Security Council and arrange for the text of this letter and of its annex, consisting of the above-mentioned note, to be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq presents its compliments to the Special Commission and, with reference to the letter dated 15 January 1993 from Mr. Pierce S. Cordan, Deputy Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, addressed to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations and the memorandum dated 15 January 1993 from the Special Commission addressed to the Ministry concerning the notification of flight plans for the C-160 aircraft chartered by the Special Commission for 17, 18, 19 and 20 January 1993, has the honour to state the following:

1. We once again confirm to you that Iraq has decided to permit the aircraft chartered by the United Nations to come to Iraq on a case-by-case basis, and to use the Habbaniyah airfield according to the procedures already followed. This clearly means permission for the C-160 aircraft chartered by the Special Commission to come to Iraq on the basis of the flight plans for 17, 18, 19 and 20 January 1993 given in the annex to the above-mentioned memborandum from the Special Commission.

2. Iraq is currently subjected to military aggression carried out by United States, United Kingdom and French fighter planes. As a result of this ongoing aggression, Iraq is forced to exercise its right of self-defence. The situation created by the aggression launched jointly by the United States, the United Kingdom and France clearly threatens the safety of all aviation in Iraqi airspace. Iraq is not the cause but the victim of this dangerous situation. We therefore wish to stress that Iraq cannot be held responsible for the safety of any aircraft whatsoever within Iraqi airspace.

3. The obligations of Iraq, referred to in the UNSCOM note dated 15 January 1993 addressed to the Security Council, for ensuring the security and safety of UNSCOM personnel had been decided before the United States, the United Kingdom and France imposed the "no-fly zone" south of the 32nd parallel, long before the perpetration of the current military aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country.

4. The response of Iraq does not in any way constitute a refusal to assume its obligations; nor is it correct to say that Iraq is not ensuring the safety of Special Commission personnel. Iraq does ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel in its territories. But the prevailing situation of an ongoing flagrant aggression has obliged Iraq to ask the Special Commission to assume responsibility for ensuring the safety of its own flights under these circumstances.

5. Accordingly, the interpretation given to the Iraqi response of 15 January 1993, namely that it constitutes a refusal on the part of Iraq of the Commission's notification and an abdication of Iraq's obligations, is nothing but a distortion of the Iraqi position.

In spite of the clarity and justice of the Iraqi position as described above and of the serious dangers to which Iraq and its people are being subjected because of the military aggression currently inflicted on them by United States, United Kingdom and French war planes, and in order to foil the manufactured pretexts incessantly invoked to justify the aggression against Iraq and misrepresent the situation as being one of confrontation between Iraq and the United Nations, Iraq hereby agrees to the arrival of UNSCOM aircraft and will ensure the safety of these aircraft if they enter Iraqi airspace from the west using the direct flight route between Amman (or any other point in Jordan) and Habbaniyah. The Special Commission will have to notify us of the time at which the aircraft is/are expected to cross the frontier and enter Iraqi airspace and of the duration of the flight between the point of entry and the point of arrival at the Habbaniyah airfield. Similar notification should be given with regard to return flights over the four days specified in the annex to the UNSCOM memorandum of 15 January 1993.

We hope that the Special Commission will not allow itself to be used by the countries perpetrating the aggression against Iraq to achieve special objectives against Iraq which are totally irrelevant to the goals of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq takes this opportunity to renew to the Special Commission the assurances of its highest consideration.

Baghdad, 16 January 1993

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25111*
21 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of note No. 10/4/2/92107 dated 16 January 1993 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, accompanied by an unofficial English translation. This note is a reply to the letter dated 15 January 1993 from Mr. Pierce Corden, Deputy Executive Chairman of the Special Commission.

I should be grateful if you could bring this note to the attention of the members of the Security Council and arrange for the text of this letter and of its annex, consisting of the above-mentioned note, to be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq presents its compliments to the Special Commission and, with reference to the letter dated 15 January 1993 from Mr. Pierce S. Corden, Deputy Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, addressed to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations and the memorandum dated 15 January 1993 from the Special Commission addressed to the Ministry concerning the notification of flight plans for the C-160 aircraft chartered by the Special Commission for 17, 18, 19 and 20 January 1993, has the honour to state the following:

1. We once again confirm to you that Iraq has decided to permit the aircraft chartered by the United Nations to come to Iraq on a case-by-case basis, and to use the Habbaniyah airfield according to the procedures already followed. This clearly means permission for the C-160 aircraft chartered by the Special Commission to come to Iraq on the basis of the flight plans for 17, 18, 19 and 20 January 1993 given in the annex to the above-mentioned memborandum from the Special Commission.

2. Iraq is currently subjected to military aggression carried out by United States, United Kingdom and French fighter planes. As a result of this ongoing aggression, Iraq is forced to exercise its right of self-defence. The situation created by the aggression launched jointly by the United States, the United Kingdom and France clearly threatens the safety of all aviation in Iraqi airspace. Iraq is not the cause but the victim of this dangerous situation. We therefore wish to stress that Iraq cannot be held responsible for the safety of any aircraft whatsoever within Iraqi airspace.

3. The obligations of Iraq, referred to in the UNSCOM note dated 15 January 1993 addressed to the Security Council, for ensuring the security and safety of UNSCOM personnel had been decided before the United States, the United Kingdom and France imposed the "no-fly zone" south of the 32nd parallel, long before the perpetration of the current military aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country.

4. The response of Iraq does not in any way constitute a refusal to assume its obligations; nor is it correct to say that Iraq is not ensuring the safety of Special Commission personnel. Iraq does ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel in its territories. But the prevailing situation of an ongoing flagrant aggression has obliged Iraq to ask the Special Commission to assume responsibility for ensuring the safety of its own flights under these circumstances.

5. Accordingly, the interpretation given to the Iraqi response of 15 January 1993, namely that it constitutes a refusal on the part of Iraq of the Commission's notification and an abdication of Iraq's obligations, is nothing but a distortion of the Iraqi position.

In spite of the clarity and justice of the Iraqi position as described above and of the serious dangers to which Iraq and its people are being subjected because of the military aggression currently inflicted on them by United States, United Kingdom and French war planes, and in order to foil the manufactured pretexts incessantly invoked to justify the aggression against Iraq and misrepresent the situation as being one of confrontation between Iraq and the United Nations, Iraq hereby agrees to the arrival of UNSCOM aircraft and will ensure the safety of these aircraft if they enter Iraqi airspace from the west using the direct flight route between Amman (or any other point in Jordan) and Habbaniyah. The Special Commission will have to notify us of the time at which the aircraft is/are expected to cross the frontier and enter Iraqi airspace and of the duration of the flight between the point of entry and the point of arrival at the Habbaniyah airfield. Similar notification should be given with regard to return flights over the four days specified in the annex to the UNSCOM memorandum of 15 January 1993.

We hope that the Special Commission will not allow itself to be used by the countries perpetrating the aggression against Iraq to achieve special objectives against Iraq which are totally irrelevant to the goals of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq takes this opportunity to renew to the Special Commission the assurances of its highest consideration.

Baghdad, 16 January 1993

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25112
16 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 31 August 1992, at 1000 hours, an Iraqi colonel along with two guards inspected the group bunkers at the geographic coordinates of 645-276 on the map of Kani Sheikh around border pillar 30/4 in no man's land, and the group bunkers and military township at the geographic coordinates of 612-297 on the map of Kani Sheikh, south of border pillar 39/7.

2. On 31 August 1992, the Iraqi forces reinforced their troops from 12 to 17 at the geographic coordinates of 637-271 and 645-276 on the map of Kani Sheikh around border pillar 39/4 in no man's land.

3. On 31 August 1992, two Iraqi Toyota pick up trucks armed with a Dush-K and a machine-gun, carrying 15 soldiers escorting a grey patrol vehicle with three persons aboard were observed around Al-Tahrir sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 56-42 on the map of north Hur-al-Hoviezeh, south-west of border pillars 21.6, 21.7 and 21.8 in no man's land and around Fakkeh sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 48-49 on the map of Yabis, west of border pillar 21/22.

4. On 2 September 1992, six Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker at the geographic coordinates of 86-12 on the map of Halaleh, north of border pillars 35/2 and 35/3 in no man's land.

5. On 4 September 1992, at 1700 hours, two Ifa vehicles carrying 16 Iraqi forces were observed replacing forces at the geographic coordinates of 09-73, 105-731 and 098-724 on the map of west Mehran, south-west of border pillar 33.

6. On 5 September 1992, from 0910 to 0930 hours, four Iraqi Ifa vehicles and jeeps were observed moving from the geographic coordinates 56-42 on the map of

north Hur-al-Hoveizeh, west of border pillars 21/6, 21/7 and 21/8 in no man's land towards Fakkeh sentry post in Iraq at the geographic coordinates of 48-47 on the map of Yabis, west of border pillar 21/21.

7. On 8 September 1992, at 1930 hours, three Iraqi officers and a guard aboard an Iraqi patrol vehicle were observed moving from the geographic coordinates of 641-231 on the map of Kani Sheikh to the geographic coordinates of 645-276 on the map of Kani Sheikh in no man's land on the borderline, across from border pillar 39/14. They inspected the area at the latter geographic coordinates for 35 minutes and then returned to the former geographic coordinates.

8. On 11 September 1992, at 1425 hours, 10 Iraqi forces aboard two vehicles moved from the geographic coordinates of 641-231 on the map of Kani Sheikh towards the geographic coordinates of 708-220 on the map of Halaleh between border pillars 38 and 39 in no man's land. They returned after 30 minutes of inspection.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25113
16 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instance of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

On 22 August 1992, 30 anti-revolutionaries supported by the Iraqi Government, along with two domestic animals carrying ammunition crossed the border and entered the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of 91-97 on the map of Dizedj in no man's land, south of border pillar 125. They continued on their way towards the geographic coordinates of 94-92 on the map of Sypiarez, east of border pillar 124.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/868
S/25114
15 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 15 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Government of Malaysia welcomes the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 47/121 on 18 December 1992, which clearly expressed the strong political and moral support by the international community for the United Nations efforts to bring about an end to the acts of aggression and atrocities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In response to operative paragraph 9 of the resolution, whereby the General Assembly "urges the Security Council to consider what resources may be required to improve the implementation of all relevant resolutions, and calls upon Member States to notify the Secretary-General regarding the availability of personnel and matériel to assist and facilitate in this effort", I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Malaysia has agreed in principle to contribute one battalion of our troops to this effort.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. REDZUAN Kushairi
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

93-02752 3664c (E) 150193

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25115
16 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC AND ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey the following:

The continued presence of six Iraqi police posts in Kuwaiti territory is a serious violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait, and constitutes a serious breach of Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 687, 689 and 773. The Security Council has insisted in its letter to the Secretary-General dated 8 January 1993 on their speedy removal, by 15 January 1993 at the latest. Today, 15 January, there is no indication that Iraq has removed these police posts. Kuwait strongly protests and condemns such continued presence.

Kuwait attaches great importance to action by the Security Council to bring about the removal of these posts. A decision by the Council on this issue should be effective in deterring Iraq from using any pretext to further violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabeela AL MULLA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

93-02935 3757f (E) 160193

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25116
18 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the conclusions of the forty-ninth session of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, held on 30 December 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

The Federal Government, at its forty-ninth session on 30 December 1992, proceeding from the lasting commitment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to peace, security and cooperation, as well as from the necessity of an early normalization of its relations with the international community and subsequent consolidation of the status of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the strengthening of its position, adopted the following conclusions:

1. As regards the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is above all necessary to exert maximum efforts in order to achieve an early cease-fire and restore lasting peace which all parties will observe;

2. It is necessary that from its part the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia renders maximum support to the immediate resumption of the tripartite negotiations of the warring parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In doing so, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should continually let it be known that it will strictly abide by any agreement reached by the three constituent nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina related to their mutual relations and the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In its Declaration of 27 April 1992, the Federal Assembly made special emphasis that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial claims against Bosnia and Herzegovina. This position should continuously be stressed, as well as our right to insist that Serbs living in Bosnia and Herzegovina should be allowed to have normal and free communication with their motherland and other Serbian regions concerning all issues and all fields of vital interest to them;

3. In the whole process of resolving the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, appropriate and permanent contacts between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Serb leadership and people in Bosnia and Herzegovina are of great significance. Our involvement should centre on the establishment of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina as soon as possible and on respect for all legitimate rights of all peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bearing in mind the attitude of the entire international community towards the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the principles of international law, it is necessary that the Serb side in Bosnia and Herzegovina, too, takes account of the realities prevailing in this context;

4. Of particular importance is to ensure (not only militarily but politically as well) compliance with the Security Council resolution banning military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this context, efforts should be made to apply the resolution strictly to all military flights, regardless of who might be operating the aircraft. Strict compliance with the resolution will most probably not require the adoption of a new Security Council resolution to enforce the previous one, which means that the use of force would be avoided;

5. The humanitarian aid ariving with great difficulty in Bosnia and Herzegovina (particularly in Sarajevo) is not sufficient, especially in winter

conditions. It is necessary to invest maximum efforts to intensify its delivery through the existing corridors and, if possible, open new ones as well. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should actively cooperate and assist the actions that are being undertaken by organizations within the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Protection Force, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the World Food Council, etc.;

6. In order to end the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina as early as possible, we must continue to press the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Community to reverse the hitherto, by and large, one-sided approach of blaming only Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In dealing with foreign factors, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia must act along these lines;

7. It is also exceptionally important to normalize as soon as possible relations with the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the basis of equality and mutual recognition. With regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina it is necessary that an agreement be reached among the three peoples and with regard to Croatia that the Vance plan be applied consistently. In this process, in addition to normalizing relations, it is necessary to ensure extensive negotiations on the settlement of outstanding issues and define the optimal interests of the peoples living in the territory of the former Yugoslavia under newly created conditions.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/48/66
S/25117
18 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 18 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the letter from His Excellency Mr. Dobrica Cosić, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador,
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 January 1993 from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

At a time when progress was made at the Geneva Conference and when significant peacemaking decisions that would contribute to the termination of the tragedy in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are pending, it is with extreme concern that I wish to inform you of the aggression of Moslem forces yesterday, on 16 January, against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

As part of a general offensive in the area of the Serbian municipality of Bratunac, in the early morning hours of 16 January, Moslem forces surrounded a number of Serbian villages and massacred the civilian population and then opened artillery fire on the dam of the "Perućac" Hydro-power Station on the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, intending to cause an ecological catastrophe. Owing to the gravity of the situation, members of the Army of Yugoslavia, who are defending the dam, fired a few warning shots. However, the Moslem forces did not cease firing at the dam of the Power Station, but also opened strong concentric fire on the crew of the Army of Yugoslavia at the "Perućac" watchtower and thereafter on the town of Bajina Bašta, which is on the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Besides direct aggression on facilities and troops on the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Moslem army opened strong fire on the access routes to the bridge near the village of Skelani and the bridge itself, over which the civilian population was fleeing and over which the wounded and killed were being evacuated. The Moslem infantry penetrated to the bridge itself and threatened to prevent the evacuation and massacre the refugees, the wounded and the killed, and several members of the Moslem army crossed over to the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Under such circumstances, the units of the Army of Yugoslavia took the necessary countermeasures. Further action of the Moslem army was prevented by artillery fire, as well as the continuation of the massacre of the civilian population and the wounded in the region of the bridge near the village of Skelani. This enabled the evacuation of the refugees, and of 150 wounded and 46 people killed to the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. However, this tragic result is not final, since battles in the region of Bratunac and Skelani are still going on and Moslem forces again this morning, on 17 January, opened fire on the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which means that they are not desisting from their aggressive intentions and the ethnic cleansing of the Serbian population on the left bank of the Brina river.

Mr. Secretary-General, I have described these events to enable you to get a true picture of the extent of the crimes committed against the civilian population and of the degree of the aggression against the territory of the

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Such a situation calls for the taking of adequate measures in order to prevent the further escalation of the conflict aimed at forcibly drawing Yugoslavia into the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and provoking an international armed intervention. On this occasion also, I am faced with the tragic fact that there are many in the world who do not care about the truth on the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. How else can one interpret the fact that many TV stations refused the offer made by TV Serbia to broadcast, within programme exchanges, the authentic pictures of the consequences of the operations of the Moslem army and thus objectively inform the public of their countries. Need I emphasize that the majority of these countries are directly involved in the resolving of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia, where the Serbian people are first satanized, then placed in a ghetto of sorts, then given ultimatums and put on trial in advance.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has on numerous occasions drawn attention to the Moslem war objectives and their unscrupulous political methods. Regrettably, international political forums have not taken our warnings into consideration so far. On the contrary, the biased and one-sided behaviour of certain international factors encouraged and continues to encourage the Moslem side to aggressive and provocative conduct in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian civil and religious conflict. The constant application of double standards in relation to the crisis in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, especially the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, has resulted even in the disregard of the presence of regular troops of the Army of the Republic of Croatia on the territory of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the combat flights of its Air Force. Such behaviour directly prevents the reaching of a peaceful solution for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Simultaneously, the Serbian people as a whole are systematically demonized in the media of certain countries and in the statements of their most responsible officials, this practically amounting to racism and overt warmongering.

I wish to emphasize that, in spite of the constant efforts to jeopardize the peace process, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia not only will not give up, but will intensify its efforts for putting an end to the suffering of the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina and arriving at a just political solution and ensuring lasting peace.

I am convinced that we will continue enjoying your support and assistance in the struggle for peace and the truth, and that you will bring your influence and authority to bear in order to remove the danger threatening to interrupt the initiated peace process and invalidate the efforts and results accomplished so far.

I should kindly like to ask you to transmit this letter to the United Nations Security Council as an official document.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/48/67
S/25118
18 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL
(BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 15 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communiqué from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kanika PHOMMACHANH
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Communiqué from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

(Vientiane, 13 January 1993)

On 13 January 1993, in Paris, France, the United Nations, in cooperation with the French Government, is organizing a signing ceremony for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomes this major event.

As a full Member of the United Nations, the Lao People's Democratic Republic believes that disarmament in general and the reduction of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons, in particular, are extremely important questions and constitute a prerequisite for the promotion of security, peace and mutual trust in international relations. The signing ceremony for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction marks an important historic milestone in the international community's efforts towards the gradual elimination of chemical weapons throughout the world.

In that spirit, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic takes this opportunity to reaffirm solemnly that, in the past as in the present, it has never had chemical weapons in its possession and has never used them. It declares that it will never use such weapons of destruction.

The Lao Government regrets that, for procedural reasons, it is unable at this time to participate in the signing ceremony and sign the Convention. That being the case, the Lao Government will take steps to expedite the procedure so as to be able to sign the Convention in the near future.